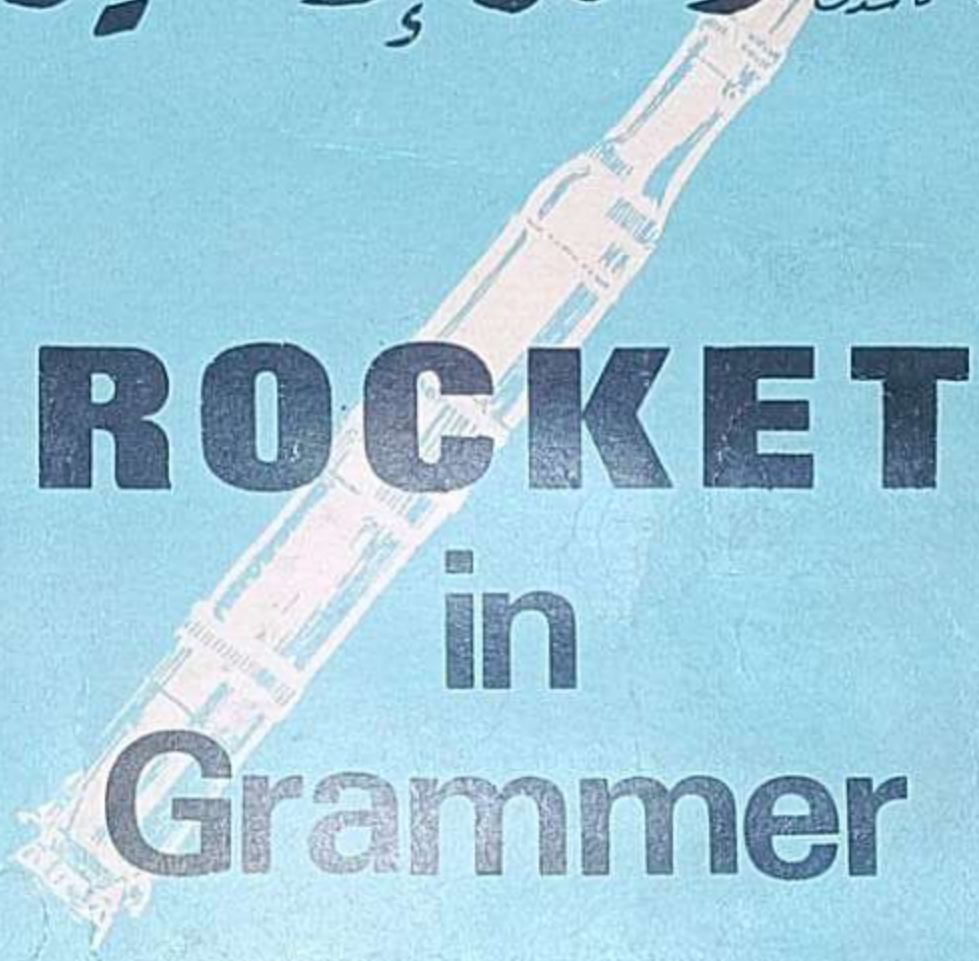
الصّاروخ

في القواعد الإنكليزية

ناشدت



ROCKET

in Grammer

BY

MOHAMMAD RAEFAT

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

« شكر وتقدير »

انني وبكل فخر واعتزاز أقدم شكري لله العلي القدير الذي ألهمني إعداد هذا الكتاب الذي يعتبر اختصاراً لقواعد اللغة الانكليزية وأسسها .

وعلى الرغم من أنني قد عانيت طوال ثلاثة أشهر لكي أخرج كتاب الى حد ما شامل لقواعد اللغة لدارسي المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية .

وانني أقدم شكري لكل من ساهم في إعداد هذا الكتاب وكذلك أقدم خالص تحياتي وشكري للعاملين في مكتبة وزارة التربية والتعليم فرع الرمثا كما أقدم شكري الى كل من : **السيد خالد الخب والسيد تيسير محمود خويلة** على ما قدماه لي من إمكانيات لكي أحقق أمنيتي لإعداد هذا الكتاب .

كما أخص شكري إلى **السيد عبد الكريم سلمان** صاحب مكتبة السلام بالرمثا على مجهوداته في مساعدتي لنشر هذا الكتاب وإبرازه الى الوجود وانني لسعيد لمشاركة اخوتي بمكتب تيسير خوام في الشام وأقدم خالص شكري لهم وكذلك مكتب راتب الخوام المحترم .

وبحمد الله تعالى قد قمت بتقديم هذا الكتاب الصغير لكي يساعد إخوتي الدارسين والدارسات لكي يسهل عليهم استيعاب وتفهم أسس اللغة الانكليزية ويتميز هذا الكتاب أنه يعالج مشاكل الدارسين والدارسات من ناحية تفهم قواعد اللغة في جميع مراحل التعليم التي يمرون بها ، الإعدادي والثانوي .

وان هذا الكتاب مزود بالشرح والتحليل والاجابة والمثال الذين يقومان بتوجيه الدارس الى الصحيح في اللغة .

وانني أتمنى لإخوتي الدارسين دوام التوفيق في دراستهم والرقي والنجاح ليبقوا سواعد الأمة القوية .

والله ولي التوفيق

« محمد رأفت فتح الله »

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH.

كيف تتعلم اللغة الانكليزيـــــة ؟

قبل ان ابدأ في شرح الكيفية التي تساعد الدارس على تقبل هذه اللغة الجديدة عليه .

لانني مع تجربتي الصغيرة هنا وجدت ان الغالبية العظمى مشكلتهم هي عدم تقبل اللغة الانكليزية، او بمعنى اصح ان الدارس يدرس اللغة الانكليزية لمجرد ـ انها مادة تدرس عليه دون ان يتخذها في الاعتبار الاول انها لغة قوم يجب ان يتعلمها كي يتقي شرهم او يعرف مايقولون او يتعرف على عاداتهم واسلوب معيشتهم عن طريق مايصل الى يديه من كتب في اللغة الانكليزية .

ولكن عزيزي الدارس ان هذه اللغة بها من السهولة مايمكنك فهمها ومعرفتها بسرعة وهذا يأتي عن طريق الصبر في دراسة هذه اللغة السهلة الجميلة في معرفتها

ونصيحتـــي لجميـــع الدارسيـــن :

١)ـ تفهم الحروف الابجدية Alphabet التي هي اساس تركيب الكلمـــة .

٢)ـ معرفة قواعد اللغة الانكليزية كما في اللغة العربية التي تهيمن على الالفاظ والعبارات . فتجاهل قواعد اللغة الانكليزية يعني تجاهل لغة شعوب بأكملها

٣)ـ الاكثار من حفظ الكلمات واستخدامها في جمل مفيدة تساعدك على حفـــظ الكلمات بسرعة فائقة .

٤)ـ محاولة استذكار اللغة الانكليزية في اوقات تسمح باستيعاب في اوقات الليل الساكن او الصباح الباكر او في اوقات خلو البال ودوام مراجعتها في هـــذه الاوقات .

وهذا شرح كيفية تعلم الانكليزيـــــة

الحروف الابجدية الانكليزية THE ENGLISH ALPHABET

CAPITAL LETTERS. الحروف الكبيرة

A - B - C - D - E - F - G - H - I - J - K - L - M - N - O - P -
Q - R - S - T - U - V - W - X - Y - Z .

SMALL LETTERS. الحروف الصغيرة

a - b - c - d - e - f - g - h - i - j - k - l - m - n - o - p -
q - r - s - t - u - v - w - x - y - z .

١ــ يقوم الدارس على حفظ الحروف الابجدية والتعرف على اشكالها ليسهل عليه قراءة الجمل .

٢ــ وتنقسم الحروف الابجدية الى قسمين حروف ساكنة، وحروف متحركة وتقوم الحروف المتحركة بتشكيل الحروف الساكنة

٣ــ وتقوم هذه الحروف المتحركة (A , E , I , O , U) بتشكيل الحروف الساكنة في بعض الاحوال .

٤ــ ونرى ان هذا الحرف (T) نتيجة لوجود حرف متحرك كما سنرى

ونرى ان الحرف (a) يشكل الحرف (t) كما هو مبين

- ta
- te (e)
- ti (i)
- to (o)
- tu (u)

- sa
- se

- su
- so
- tea (ea) ونرى ان وجود هذين الحرفين المتحركين يقومان بجر حرف S الساكن

- th	ث	thing
- th	ث	this , that
- sh	ش	shall , sharp,shoes
- ch	تش	child , teacher, beach
- ph	ف	asphalt , physics
- su	شو	sure

وهنا نجد ان هناك حرفين ينطقا بلفظ واحد كما سبق ان بينت

- وبعد ان تعرفنا على الحروف الابجدية والحروف المتحركة منها والقينا الضوء على بعض حالات نطقها يجب نشير الى ان الاعتماد في النطق يجب ان يستند الى السماع والانتباه اثناء الدرس الى المعلم نظرا لان المتحدث بهذه اللغة الجديدة من الكفاية والعلم بكيفية نطق الكلمات باللغة الانكليزية .

Singular and plural المفرد والجمع

القاعدة العامة في الجمع هي وضع حرف (S) للاسم المفرد فيصير جمعها

Ex.

((مفرد))	((جمع))
- Book	Books
- Pen	Pens
- Pencil	Pencils

ولكن هناك شواذ من الاسماء لا يوضع معهم حرف S في الجمع ولكن يتبع طرق اخرى هي :

١ــ اذا كان الاسم منتهي (y) قبله حرف ساكن اى غير متحرك
نحذف (y) ونضع بدلا منها (ies)

مثال Ex.

- country	بلد	countries	بلدان
- lady	فتاة	ladies	فتيات
- fly	ذبابة	flies	ذبابات

etc.....

٢ــ وهناك اسماء مفردة يوضع امامها (es) فتجمع

مثال Ex

- box	صندوق	boxes	صناديق
church	كنيسة	churches	كنائس

- woman	امرأة	women	نساء
- man	رجل	men	رجال
- child	طفل	children	اطفال
- foot	قدم	feet	اقدام
- tooth	ضرس	teeth	اضراس
- mouse	فأر	mice	فئران

الضمائـــر THE PRONOUNS ((في حالة الفاعل))

I	انـــا	WE	نحـــن
YOU	انـــت	YOU	انتم او انتن
HE	هـــو	THEY	هـــم
SHE	هـــي		

IT هو اوهي (لغيرالعاقل)

Example: (مثال)

I learn English.

وفي هذا المثال نجد استخدام الضمير (I) وهو يعني "انا"

Examples: (مثال) فلا يصن ان نقول (went home) لانها جملة غير مفيد بدون فاعل

ولكي نعرف الحقيقة ان لكل فعل فاعل بالضرورة .

- He speaks Arabic.
- She eats orange.
- We are playing now.
- They study their lessons.
- You like flowers.
- I nees your help.
- It is kind of you.

THE OBJECT PRONOUNS

ME , HIM , HER , IT , US , YOU , THEM .

1 - Lend me your book.

2 - She gave him her book.

3 - He speaks to her .

4 - I shall visit him tomorrow.

5 - We invited them to dinner.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS ((ضمائر الفاعل في حالة المفعول بـه))

MINE	لي	OURS	لنا
HIS	له	THEIRS	لهم
HERS	لها	YOURS	لكم،لكن ، لك ، لك
ITS	له او لها لغير العاقل		

Examples: (مثال)
- It is not your book it is mine.
- She is not your friend she is mine.
- It not your car it is theirs.
- This pen is yours.
- The book is not yours but hers.
- Those are not their books but ours.
- These books are not mine but his.
- The leg is its.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES ((صفات الملكيـــة))

MY	ملكي	OUR	ملكنا
YOUR	ملكك	YOUR	ملككم ملككن
HIS	ملكه	THEIR	
HER	ملكها		
ITS	ملكه ، ملكها (لغير العاقل)		

Examples: (مثال)
It is my book.
it is your book.
it is his book.
It is her book.
It is its leg.
It is our books.
It is their books.
It is your books.

(Rocket G, M.R.)

The Articles ((الادوات))

A او OR AN

وهاتين الاداتين لهما معنا واحد
١)- انهم يسبقون الاسماء المفردة النكرة (indefinte) الغير معين بالالف
٢)- واللام (ال) .

آ- (an) فهي تسبق الاسماء المفردة المبتدئة باحد الحروف المتحركة السابق ذكرها
مثل

اما الاسماء المنتهية بحرف متحرك U فلا نضع امامها an مطلقا ويصح وضع a امامها وهذا استثناء من القاعدة مثل
University الجامعة useful نافع

ب- a تسبق وتضع قبل كل اسم مفرد مبتدئ بأحد الحروف المتحركة a cat, a girl
مثل

The فهي تدل على المعرفة definite المعرفة بالالف والام (ال)
وهي تسبق الكلام المفرد والجمع (مذكر ، مؤنث) مثل
The school , The schools , The teacher , The teachers

ملحوظة : لا تستعمل the في الحالات الاتية :
١- اسماء الجمع النكرة boys girls
٢- الاسماء المعنوية مثل الجبن cowrdice
الشجاعة courage
الجمال beauty
٣- الاسماء التي تدل على مادة مثل : الخشب wood الماء Water

ملحوظة اخرى هامة : لا نضع a او an مع الاسماء التي تدل على المدن مثل
لندن London العراق Iraq الاردن Jordan
او مع الاشياء التي لاتعد مثل :
ماء water دقيق four حبر ink
وهذه الاشياء لاتجمع

SOME بعض

SOME- is used for a small or indefinit number.

١- تستعمل لتدلنا على عدد قليل اوغير محدود
٢- تحول some الى any في حالة النفي مثل

- They have some books.
  They have not any books.
- She gave me some flowers.
  She did not give me any flowers.

Exercise:
Chose the correct word: اختار الكلمة الصحيحة

1- As I have no papers I cannot write ..... letters.
   (a- any b- no c- some)
2- I like these roses, please give me .....
   (a- not b- any c- some)
3- the school is very clean..... has cleaned it .
   (a- any one b- no one c- some).
4- Do you want to buy ..... flowers ?
   (a- some b--any c- no).
5- We shall have ..... rain.
   (a- not b- some c- any).
6- There is hardly ..... money with me.
   (a- not b- some c- any).
7- There is ..... bread in the kitchen, but there is not meat.
   (a- some b- not c- any).
8- He bought (a- some b- not c- any) fruit as he had not (a- some b- any c- no) money.
9- Has the greengrocery (a- some b- any c- not) potatoes, I need...
   (a- some b- any).
10- Don't make (a- some b- any) noise , I want to get (a- some b- any) sleep.

(Rocket G. M.R.)

Helping verbs

- Verb to be.
- Verb to have.
- Verb to do

Verb to (BE)

Present.

- I am
  you are
  he is
  she is
  it is

we are
you are
they are

Past.

I was
you were
he was
she was
it was

we were
you were
they were

Verb to (HAVE)

Present.

I have
you have
he has
she has
it has

we have
you have
they have

Past.

I, YOU , WE , THEY , HE , SHE , IT , AND all sbjects.

Verb to (DO)

I , WE , YOU , THEY, -------- do

HE , SHE , IT , (SINGULAR SUBJECTS) --------- does

PAST.

All pronous and subjects---------- did

Examples on the helping verbs.

- He is a polite boy.
- We are good players.
- The girl has a nice doll.
- Ali has a kite.
- I do my home work.
- She does her homework.
- We did our our duties.
- Our friend did his work.
- They do their homework.

TENSES الازمنـــة

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE المضارع البسيط

- الفعل في هذا الزمن يكون في المصدر infinitive اى الفعل لا يصرف)
- يضاف للفعل الحروف s,es,ies اذا كان الضمير في الجملة مفرد
(غائب او اسم مفرد غائب)

She eats.
He goes.
Ali studies.

- وتشير هذه الكلمات الى زمن الجملة)

Usually	عـــادة	Sometimes	في بعض الاحيان	Often	غالبـــا
Always	دائمـــا	Every	كـــــــل	Generally	عـــادة
Rarely	نادرا				

- وينقسم هذا الزمن الى قسمين هما : حقيقة fact عادة habit والعادة هي الشيء الذى يعتاد الشخص عليه والحقيقة هي شيء غير قابل للشـــك .

Examples: مثال

- She gets up early.--------- (habit)
- The sun rises every day.---------- (fact)

- توضع حروف es مع الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف متحرك o وايضا حروف ies مع الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف Y الذى يسبقه حرف ساكن .

Examples: مثال

- The boy plays every day.
- Ali studies his lessons.
- The sheep gives us milk.

Exercises: تمارين (1)

Chose the right verb.

1- In winter,nights (a- is b- are c- was) long,
but in summer it (a- is b- are c- was) short.
2- She always (a- go b- goes c- went) to school.
3- My sister always (a- help b- helps c- is helping) me
when I (a- ask b- asks c- is asking).
4- We (a- leave b- left c- are leaving) home every day to school
5- It always (a- rain b- rains c- raining) here in winter.
6- Every day we (a- salute b- salutes c- saluted) the flag.
7- She sometimes (a- take b- takes c- took) the car to school.
8- Ali (a- drive b-drives c- drove) to his office.
9- They generally (a- speak b- speaks c-spoke) in English.
10- She often (-eat - eats - ate) cakes.

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE الزمن الماضي البسيط

١- هو عبارة عن حادث قد حدث وانتهى في الماضي . ٢- وفي هذا الزمن يتحول الفعل من المصدر الى الزمن الثاني له (ماض بسيط)

stay--------stayed

carry ---------carried

٣- وهذه الكلمات تدل على زمن هذه الجملة وهي :

yesterday امس ago مضى last الماضي

in the past في الماضي in olden times في الازمان الغابرة

Examples: مثال

- We played football yesterday.
- She succeeded last year.
- A year ago they sent one letter to me.
- In the past our grand fathers lived in cotages.
- In olden times the earliest discovered fire.

Exercises: تمارين (2)

Chose the right verb.

1- She (a- make b- made c- was making) a journey to Petra.

2- They (a- buy b- buys c- bought) a table yesterday.

3- The man (a- sell b- sells c- sold) oranges last week.

4- Last month the teacher (a- talk b- talked c- tālks) to his pupils.

5- A year ago I (a- visited b- visit c- visits) my friend.

6- Yesterday they (a- are b- was c- were) in Amman.

7- She (a- meet b- met c- meets) her husband last week.

8- We (a- wrote b- writes c- write) a page two days ago.

9- Last week my mother (a- gives b- gave c- give) me a present.

10- Ali (a- enjoy b- enjoys c- enjoyed) his stay in Aqaba last summer.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE زمن المضارع المستمـــر

١- يستخدم الدارس تصريف to be في زمن المضارع am , is , are
٢- تضيف للفعل V+ ING
٣- وهناك كلمات تشير الى هذا الزمن وهـــي :

Now الان

at the present time في تلك الاثنـــاء

at this moment في هذه اللحظـــة

Examples: مثـال

- They are playing now.
- At this moment we are reading a book.
- At the present time my mother is cooking.

Exercises: Choose the right verb. (3)

1- She (a- answer b- is answering c- will answer) the learners' questions now.
2- At this moment my father (a- builds b- build c-is building) a new house.
3- Who (talks b- is talking c- talked) at the back of the room at this moment ?
4- Now we (a- are wellcoming b- wellcomes c- is wellcoming) the new pupil.
5- He (prepares b- is preparing c- are preparing) tea at this moment.
6- They (a- shout b- is shouting c- are shouting) at him now.
7- The woman (a- is cleaning b- cleans c- are cleaning) the room now.
8- The work man (a- is making b- makes c- to make) a new dress now.
9- The people (is standing b- stand c- are standing)at the bus-stop at this moment.
10- You (a- make b- are making c- willmake) the same mistake now.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE زمن الماضي المستمر

١- تصريف to be في الماضي was, were ٢- نضيف للفعل الثابت في الجملة ing + الفعل
٣- وهناك كلمات تشير الى هذا الزمن وهي : بينما as , while
ونضع الفعل الذى يأتي بعد هما في الماضي المستمر والفعل الاخر نضعه في الماضي البسيط .
٤- اذا اتت when نضع الفعل الذى يليها مباشرة في الماضي البسيط والفعل الاخر في الماضي المستمر

Examples: مثال

- While we were crossing the street, we saw a man with one leg.
- The teacher was explaining the lesson when a cat walked into the calss.
- As we were sleeping, we heard a noise outside.

Exercises. تمارين
Choose the correct verb. (4)

1- The pupils (a- work b- worked c- were working) when the teacher (a- come b- came c- was coming).
2- As Ali (a- look b- is looking c- was looking) in the window shop the thief (a-picks b- picked c-was picking) her pocket.
3- She (a- to play b- played c- was playing) the piano when he (a- came b- comes c- was coming).
4- While the thief (a- escaped b- was escaping c- escapes) he (-falls - fell - was falling) down.
5- My sister (a- shouted b- will shout c- was shouting) while I (a- study b- was studying c- studies).
6- When I (a- arrive b- arrived c- was arriving) he (a- was sleeping b- slept c- were sleeping).
7- While they (a- slept b- was sleeping c- were sleeping) a thief (a- breaks b- broke c- was breaking) the lock.
8- He (a- lives b- lived c- was living) in England, when the war (a- began b- begin c- was begining).
9- The servant (a- breaks b- broke c- was breaking) the glass while she (a- cleans b- cleaned c- was cleaning) the table.
10- When I (a- met b- was meeting c- meets) him yesterday, he (a- goes b- was going c- went).

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE زمن المضارع التام

١- في هذا الزمن الدارس يراعي استخدام الفعل المساعد have, has مع الضمائر .
٢- ويصرف الفعل الثابت في الزمن الثالث له past prticiple
٣- وهناك مايشير على هذا الزمن من الكلمات الاتيـــة :

recently	حديثا	lately	حديثـا	for	لمدة
yet	للان	never	لا ، ابدا	ever	ابـدا
since	منـــذ	just	تـــوا	already	بالفعـــل

Examples: مثـال

- The bell has not yet rung.
- The train has recently left the station.

قاعـــدة (S I N C E) منـــــذ

١- اذا اتى مع Since جملة واحدة مكونة من فعل واحـــد نضع هذا الفعل في زمن المضارع التام .
٢- اذا اتى مع Since جملتين مكونتين من فعلين نضع الذى يلي Since في الماضي البسيط والاخـر في المضارع التـــام .

Examples: مثـال

- I have loved her since one year.
- I have never seen her since she came here.

Exercises: Choose the right verb.

1- The boy (a- ran b- runs c-has run) away just now.
2- She (a- obey b- have obeyed c- has obeyed) her mother, since she (a- was b- is c- am) a child.
3- The train recently (a- leaves b- left c- has left) for Aqaba.
4- They (a- have lost b- lose c- has lost) their money just now.
5- I (a- do not buy b- have not bought c- did not buy) the new car yet.

(Rocket G, M.R.)

6- Ali (a- write b- wrote c- has written) pages for the last two hours.

7- The farmer (a- grow b- has grown c- will grow) better crops since he (-used - has used c- use) modern machines.

8- My uncle (a- have stayed b- stayed c- has stayed) in Europe for two years.

9- The pupils just (a- came b- have come c- has coming) from the holiday.

10- He already (a- answers b- answered c-has answered) the letter.

SINCE AND FOR استعمالات

SINCE : تعني التحديد لفترة زمنية محددة في الماضي حتى الان

Examples: مثال

- I have not seen him since 1960.

Since yesterday منـــذ امـــس

Since 3 O'clock منذ (٣) ســاعات

Since last month , last year Etc... منذ الشهر الماضي ،السنة الماضيــة

FOR : وهي تدل على زمن او فترة محددة .

Ex. مثـــال

She has not seen me for two years.

For 4 hours لمدة (٤) ساعات

for long.time لمدة طويلـــــة

for some months لمدة شهـــــور

for some years لمدة بعض السنوات

Exercises. Choose the right verb. (5)

1- She (a- live b- has lived c-are living) in this street (a- since b- for) 1960.

2- I (a- did not eat b- have not eaten) any meat (a-since b- for) a year.

3- I (a- have read b- read c-am reading) one novel (a- since b- for) yesterday.

4- We (a- are studying b- have studied c-will study) Arabic (a- since b-for) only four years.

5- No person (a- is writing b- has written c-have written) to me (a- since b-for) many weeks.

6- We (a- have not bought b- did not buy c- bought) any new house (a- since b- for) a year.

7-My father (-did not send b- has not sent c- does not send) me any letter (a- since b-for) last year.

8- I (a- waited b-wait c- have waited) here (a-since b-for) three O'clock.

9- We (a- have learnt b- learn c- will learn) English (a- since b- for) two years.

10- She (a- wears b- will wear c- has worn) the same dress (a- for b-since) a month.

(Rocket G,M.R.)

The FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE زمن المستقبل البسيط

١- هو عبارة عن حدث لم يحدث ولكن يتوقع حدوثه في وقت قريب .

تكوينـــــه) : سوف SHALL ---------- I and we =

سوف WILL ------ he,she, it , they, and you =

٢- وهناك كلمات دالة على هذا الزمن وهي :

To-morrow غدا

next: next year, next month, next week,.... etc. القادم

soon حـــــالا

in the future في المستقبل

Examples: مثال

- I shall be a doctor.
- She will visit me.
- They will play well.

Exercises. Choose the right verb. (6)

1- We (-Shall -will) visit them to-morrow.

2- The teacher (- will - shall) explain the lesson soon.

3- In the future we (- shall -will) buy a new house.

4- Our team (-will - Shall) play well.

5- I (-will - shall) atay here in the future.

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE زمن المستقبل المستمر

Shall or will + be+ verb + ing

(سوف + be + الفعل + ing

Ex.

-She will be reading at 9 O'clock.

-We shall be reading the book, for the rest of the year.

-They will be sitting here tomorrow,too.

Tomorrow	غـــــدا
at 5 O'clock	فس الساعة الخامسة .
later	مؤخـــــرا
tonight	اللـيلـــــــة
on the way to	على الطريق الى
soon	حـــــــالا

Exercises, choose the right answer. (7)

1- She (a- is sleeping b- will be sleeping)for another time.

2- He (a- is writing b- will be writing) for another time.

3- It (-is raining b- shall be raining c- will be raining) later.

4- We (a- are listening b- shall be listening) to you on the radio tonight.

5- The cow (a- is grazing b- will be grazing) in the next field tomorrow.

6- This bus (a- is stopping b- will be stopping) for more passengers on the way to the station.

7- Usama's uncle (a- is sailing b- will be sailing) round world next month.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE _____ زمن الماضي التام

١- يتكون من HAD + التصريف الثالث للفعل PAST PARTICIPLE

٢- اذا اتى فعلين في الزمن الماضي نضع الفعل الذى حدث اولا في الماضي التام

ونضع الفعل الاخر في الماضي البسيط

Before- before after-after. ((والقاعدة))

اى قبل كلمة before وبعد كلمة after,which

نضع الفعل في الزمن الماضي التام والفعل الاخر في الماضي البسيط .

After--------- had + P.P./- ماضي تام --------- past simple ماض بسيط

Before--------- past simple/ ماض بسيط ---------had + P.P. / ماض تام

Examples. مثال

- He (eat) the cake which he(buy).

  He ate the cake which he had bought.

- They (go) home before they (finish) their work.

  They had gone home before they finished their work.

- They (go) home after they (finish) their work.

  They went home after they had finished their work.

Exercises. تمارين (8)

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1- Ali (leave) home before his friend (come) to visit him.

2- After he (to finish) his work he (to go) to bed.

3- Last month I (to return) to my village after I (spend) a week at Aqaba.

4- We (to write) the letter before we (to send) it.

5- After he (steal) the money he (run) away.

6- Samia (to find) the book which she (to lose) last week.

7- Shokri (eat) the food which he (buy) an hour before.

8- The train (leave) before I (to arrive).

9- I (watch) T.V. after I (finish) my homework.

10- The city (be) taken before help(arrive) .

(Rocket G, M.R.)

Exercises. (9)
Choose the right verb.

1- The lesson (a- begins b- began c- had begun) after the bell (a- rings b- rang c- had rung).

2- The man (a- had died b- died -dies) before the doctor (-had arrived b- arrived c- arrives).

3- After she (a-wrote b- had written c-writes) a good composition she (a- started b- had started c- starts) to do her homework.

4- After we (a- sing b- sang c-had sung) the school song, we (a- salute b-saluted c- had saluted)the flag.

5- Before men (a- land b- landed c - had landed) on the moon they (a-send b- sent c- had sent) many rockets around it.

6- After I (a- hear b- heard c- had heard) the news I (a- hurry b- hurried c- had hurried) .

7- Before he (goes b- went c- had gone) to the station, he (a- prepares b- had prepared c- prepared) his bag.

8- They (a- dress b- dressed c- had dressed) after they (a- wash b- had washed c- washed).

9- He (a- live . b- had lived c- lived) in the house which he (a- buy . b- had bought c- bought).

10- Yesterday I (a- beat b-beats c- had beaten) the dog which (a- bites b- bit c- had bitten).

M.R.

Rocket G.

GENERAL EXERCISES ON TENSES تمارين عامة على الازمنـــــة

Exercise No. (10)
Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

1- Yesterday morning the servant (to awake) my brother after the sun (shine) for an hour.

2- While he (play) he (fall) down and (break) his bag.

3- Our holiday not yet (begin).

4- I (not see) him since he (leave) for Ramtha.

5- The bell just (ring).

6- I (go) to Petra last week because I (hear) that my brother (expect) to arrive from Europe where he (study) for the last five years.

7- As I (run) in the garden, I (fall) and (hurt) my arm.

8- I (teach) at this school for four years and (to go) to secondary school next year.

9- He always (drive) his car with great care.

Ex. No. 11 تمارين

Choose the right verb. اختر الفعل الصحيـــح

1- I (a- is b- am c- are)eleven years old and my brother (a-is b- am c- are)older. اكبـــر

2- My father (a- go b-goes c- went) to Ammanyesterday, and (a- buy b-buys c-bought) a watch. ساعة يـــــد

3- I (a-visit b- shall visit c-visited) my uncle tomorrow and he (a-takes b- took c- will take) me to the cinema.

4- He (a- get b- gets c- got) up at six O'clock every morning and (a- went b-go c-goes) to school.

5- The workman (a- drop b- dropped c- was dropping) his axe into the river,while he (a- work b-worked c-was working).

6- Two (a-month b-months) ago he (a-find b-found c-hadfound)
the book which he (a- loses b- lost C-had lost).

7- Ali (a- begin b- had begun c- began) to write his lessons yesterday but he (a- does not write b- has not written c-did not write) it all yet.

8- After the man (a- pays b- paid c- had paid) the money I (a-give b-gave c- had given) him a present.

9- Yesterday the lady الفتاة (a- feels b- was feeling c-felt) pain in her ears آذان while (a-fly b-flew c- was flying) at great (a- high b-hight).

10- He (a- sits b- was sitting c- sat) in a café when I (a- saw b- sees c- will see).

Exercises No. (12)
Choose the right verb.

1- I (a- have not seen b- does not see c- did not see) him since last week.

2- The boy (a- plays b- is playing c- played) Tennis now.

3- Yesterday the policeman (a- catches b-cought c-was catching) the thief while he (a- try b- tried c-was trying) to run away.

4- His health (a- improved b- improves c- has improved) since he (stayed b- stay c- has stayed) at home.

5- Aweek ago my father (a- buys b- had bought c- bought) a new car after he (a- sells b- sold c- had sold) the old one .

6- He (a- was singing b- sings c- sang) a song when the teacher (a- comes b- came c- was coming) .

7- The weather (a- is b- was c- has been) fine since last week.

Infinitive Present	المصدر المضارع	Past	الماضي	Past Participle	التصريف الثالث
Arise	ينهض	arose		arisen	
awake	يوقظ	awoke		awoke	
Bear	يحمل	bore		born/ borne	
beat	يضرب	beat		beaten	
become	يصبح	became		become	
bear	يلد	bore		born	
begin	يبدأ	began		begun	
behold	ينظر	beheld		beheld	
bend	يلوى ، يثني	bent		bent	
bid	يأمر	bade		bidden	
bind	يحزم ، يربط	bound		bound	
bite	يعض ، يعقر	bit		bitten	
bleed	ينزف ، يدمي	bled		bled	
blend	يمزج	blended		blended	
blow	يهب	blew		blown	
break	يكسر	broke		broken	
bread	يربي	bred		bred	
bring	يحضر	brought		brought	
broadcast	يذيع	broadcast		broadcast	
build	يبني	built		built	
burn	يحرق	burnt		burnt	
burst	ينفجر	burst		burst	
buy	يشترى	bought		bought	
can	يقدر ، يستطيع	could		could	
cast	يلقي	cast		cast	
catch	يمسك	cought		cought	
creep	يزحف	crept		crept	
choose	يختار	chose		chosen	
cling	يتعلق بـ	clung		clung	
come	يأتي	came		come	
cost	يساوى	cost		cost	
cut	يقطع	cut		cut	

(Rocket G M.R.)

Infinitive Present	المصدر المضارع	Past الماضي	past Participle التصريف الثالث
deal	يتعامل	dealt	dealt
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يعمل ، يفعل	did	done
draw	يجر ، يرسم	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamed	dreamed
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
dwell	يقطن ، يسكن	dwelt	dwelt
eat	يأكل	ate	ate
fall	يسقط ، يهوى	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يحارب ، يشاجر	fought	fought
fly	يطير	flew	flawn
find	يجد	found	found
flee	يهرب	fled	fled
forbid	يمنع	forbade	forbidden
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
foretell	يتنبأ	foretold	foretold
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
give	يعطي	gave	given
get	يحصل على	got	got
go	يذهب	went	gone
grind	يطحن	ground	ground
grow	ينمو ، يزرع	grew	grown
hang	يشنق ، يخنق	hanged	hanged
hang	يعلق	hung	hung
have	يملك	had	had
hide	يختبيء ، يبقى	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hold	يمسك	held	held
keep	يحفظ ، يصون	kept	kept
know	يعرف	knew	known
kneel	يركع ، يسجد	knelt	knelt

(Rocket G. M.R.)

Infinitive Present	المصدر المضارع	past	الماضي	Past Participle	التصريف الثالث
leap	يقفز	leapt		leapt	
lean	يتكئ	leant		leant	
lay	يضع	laid		laid	
lead	يقود	led		led	
learn	يتعلم	learnt		learnt	
lie	يرقد	lay		lain	
lie	يكذب	lied		lied	
let	يدع	let		let	
leave	يغادر	left		left	
lend	يسلف، يدين	lent		lent	
lose	يفقد	lost		lost	
light	يضيء	lit		lit	
make	يصنع	made		made	
may	يمكن	might			
mean	يعني	meant		meant	
meet	يقابل	met		met	
read	يقرأ	read		read	
rent	يستأجر	rent		rent	
ride	يركب	rode		ridden	
rise	ينهض، يطلع	rose		risen	
ring	يدق، يدوي	rang		rung	
run	يجري، يركض	ran		run	
say	يقول	said		said	
see	يرى	saw		seen	
seek	يبحث عن	sought		sought	
sell	يبيع	sold		sold	
send	يرسل	sent		sent	
spend	يقضي	spent		spent	
set	يغرب	set		set	
sew	يحيك، يخيط	sewed		sewn	
shake	يهز، يرج	shook		shaken	
shine	يضيء، يسطع	shone		shone	
shoot	يطلق الرصاص	shot		shot	
show	يرى، يعرض	showed		showed	
shrink	ينكمش	shrank		shrunk	
slay	يذبح	slew		slain	
sleep	ينام	slept		slept	
slide	ينزلق، يتزحلق	slid		slid	
sing	يغني	sang		sung	

Infinitive Present	المصدر المضارع	past	الماضي	Past participle	التصريف الثالث
sink	يغرق ، يغوص	sank		sunk	
sit	يجلس	sat		sat	
smell	يشم ، يستنشق	smelt		smelt	
sow	يبذر الحب	sowed		sown	
speak	يتحدث	spoke		spoken	
spell	يتهجا	spelt		spelt	
spill	يسكب	spilt		spilt	
speed	يسرع	speede		speeded	
spin	يغزل	spun		spun	
spit	يبصق	spat		spat	
split	يشق	split		split	
spoil	يتلف	spoilt		spoilt	
spread	يتنشر	spread		spread	
spring	يقفز	sprang		sprung	
stand	يقف	stood		stood	
steel	يسرق	stole		stolen	
stick	يلصق	stuck		stuck	
sting	يلدغ	stung		stung	
strive	يناضل	strove		striven	
swear	يقسم	swore		sworn	
sweep	يكنس	swept		swept	
swell	يتضخم ، ينتفخ	swelled		swollen	
swim	يعوم ، يسبح	swam		swum	
swing	يتمايل	swung		swung	
take	يأخذ	took		taken	
teach	يعلم	tought		tought	
tear	يمزق	tore		torn	
tell	يخبر	told		told	
think	يظن ، يفكر	thought		thought	
throw	يرمي	threw		thrown	
thrust	يقذف	thrust		thrust	
tread	يدوس ، يطأ	trode		trodden	
wake	يوقظ	woke		woke	
wear	يرتدي	wore		worn	

Infinitive المصدر Present المضارع	Past الماضي	Past Participle التصريف الثالث
weave ينسج	wave	woven
weep يبكي	wept	wept
win يربح ، يكسب	won	won
wind يلف	wound	wound
wring يعصر الملابس	wrung	wrung
write يكتب	wrote	written

ملحوظة هامة :

هناك من الافعال المصرفة موجودة بداخل الجمل المذكورة بالكتاب لكي تساعد الدارس على تنمية المعلومة القاعدية وكذلك هذه الافعال التي ذكرناها كلها افعال شاذة تختلف عن الافعال التي تنتهي باضافة ed

PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE ((المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول))

تحويل من معلوم active الى مجهول passive يتبع الاتي :

المفعول به في الجملة المعلومة يصبح فاعلا في الجملة المجهولة .

نصرف V. to be في نفس زمن الجملـــة .

نضع الفعل الاساسي الموجود في الجملة في التصريف الثالثله P .P. .

نضع الفاعل مسبوقا بكلمة by وقد يشطب اذا كان ضميـــرا .

Examples. امثلـــة

- He writes the lesson. معلومـــــة
  The lesson is written by him. مجهولـــــة
- He wrote wrote the lesson. معلومـــــة
  The lesson was written by him. مجهولـــــة
- She will write the lesson. معلومـــــة
  the lesson will be written by her. مجهولـــــة
- Ali is writing the lesson. معلومـــــة
  the lesson is being written by Ali. مجهولـــــة
- Fatma has written the lesson. معلومـــــة
  the lesson has been written by Fatma. مجهولـــة

VERB TO (BE). : ف الكون في مختلف الازمنة

am , is , are,..... (present) مضارع بسيـــط

was, were.....(past) ماضي بسيـــط

shall be , will be .....(future simple) المستقبل البسيط

am being, is being, are being.....(present cont.) المضارع المستمر

was being, were being.....(past cont.) الماضي المستمر

has been , have been .....(present perfect) المضارع التـــام

had been ..... (past perfect.) الماضي التـــام

هناك افعال مساعدة تأخذ be مثل

Can.... could be

may.... might be

must....must be

ought..... ought to be

PRONOUNS الضمائر

Number	Subject فاعل		Object مفعول به
	I	انا	me
	you	انت	you
Singular مفرد	he	هو	him
	she	هي	her
	it	هو ، هي (لغير العاقل)	it
	we	نحن	us
Plural جمع	they	هم	them
	you	انتم ، انتن	you

Ex. No.13 تمارين

Change into passive voice.

1- She cooks food.

2-They will play football.

3- I visited my friend.

4- He has eaten fruit.

5- They are answering questions.

6- She was buying a book.

7- We cannot reach the ceiling.

8- He gave the boy a present.

9- The thief has stolen the money.

10- The doctor is examining the child.

Ex. No. تمارين (14)

Choose the correct answer.

1- He played foot-ball.

a- foot-ball will be played.

b- foot-ball was played.

c- foot-ball was being played.

2- They have written some words.

a- some words were written.

b- some words have beenwritten.

b- some words have been written.

c- some words has been written.

3- We shall conquer them.

a- they will be conquered.

b- they shall be conquered.

c- they were conquered.

4- He did not send me a letter.

a- a letter did not send to me.

b- a letter was not sent to me.

c- a letter is not sent to me.

5- They fought a battle here.

a- a battle fought here.

b- a battle is fought here.

c- a battle was fought here.

Passive and active Voice المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول

QUESTION السـؤال

- يتبع نفس الخطوات السابق ذكرها مع مراعاة وضع الفعل قبل الفاعل .
- وفي حالة وجود حرف استفهام نضعه في اول الجملة .

Ex. تمريـن

1- Does she write the lesson?

the lesson is written.

is the lesson written?

2- Did you write the lesson?

the lesson was written.

was the lesson written?

3- Will Samir study the lesson?

the lesson will be studied by Samir.

will the lesson be studied by Smir ?

4- Why is Salwa writing the letter?

The letter is being written by Salwa.

Why is the letter being written by Salwa?

5- Who wrote the letter?

the letter was written by whom.

by whom was the letter written?

6- Whom did he see?

Who was seen by him.

الامـــــر Command (active&passive)

لتغيير الامر من معلوم الى مجهول يتبع الاتي :

١)ـ المفعول به في الجملة المعلومة يصير فاعلا في الجملة المجهولة .

٢)ـ نضع be دون تصريـــف .

٣)ـ ويصرف الفعل الاصلي في الزمن الثالث له .

٤)ـ يوضع كلمة let في اول الجملة المبنية للمجهول .

Ex. مثـــال

1- Open the door.

the door be opened.

let the door opened.

2- Eat the food.

the food be eaten.

let the food be eaten.

Exercises: تمارين (15)

Choose the correct answer.

1- Does the girl like the new doll?

a- is the new doll liked?

b- was the new doll liked?

c- the new doll is liked.

2- Did the man ring the bell?

a- is the bell rung?

b- was the bell rung ?

c- has the bell being rung?

3- Who ate the food ?

a- by whom is the food eaten?

b- by whom will the food be eaten?

c- by whom was the food was e

c- by whom was the food was eaten.

4- Write a letter to your father.

a- a letter is written to your father.

b- let a letter be written to your father.

c- a letter was written to your father.

5- Write this letter in ink.

a- let this letter be written in ink.

b- this letter is written in ink.

c- this letter will be written in ink.

(Rocket G. M.R.)

NEGATION النفـــي

-Verb to (BE) .. am is are , was were.

-Verb to (HAVE) has have, had.

Shall	should
Will	would
may	might
must	ought to ينبغي ان

١ ـ على الدارس ان يعرف ان الافعال المساعدة السالف ذكرها تنفى بكلمـــــة not بعد الفعل المساعـــــد .

مثال Ex.

-I have not money.

- She is not a woman.

- They will not stay here.

- We may not visit them.

٢ـ وفي حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد :

آ ـ فلو كان الفعل مضارع منتهي بحروف s, es,ies فاننا نضع doesn't عند النفي وتحذف من الفعل .

مثال Ex.

She eats the food.

She does not eat the food.

ب ـ وفي حالة ما اذا كان الفعل في المضارع ليس منتهيا بحرف s,es,ies فينفى الفعل don't

مثال Ex.

- They study their lesson.

- They do not study their lesson.

جـ ـ وفي حالة وجود الفعل في الماضي فتنفى الجملة بوضع didn't ويظل الفعل الاساسي فـــي حالته الاولى (المصدر) اى غير مصرف .

مثال Ex.

- We played well.

- We did not play well.

د ـ وهناك كلمات تنفى كما هو مبين في الجدول

Affirmative اثبـــات	Negative نفـــي
Some بعض	No
every كـل	not..... any
Ex. مثال Ali saw some birds.	Ali did not see any bird.

---

and	
both....and	neither ..... nor لا هذا ... ولا ذاك
و	
either.....or	
Ex. مثال She reads and study English well.	She neither reads nor studies English well.

---

always دائمـــا	
sometimes احيانـا	never ابـــدا
often غالبـــا	
Ex. مثال She sometimes dirves her car.	She never drives her car.

All كل	not all ليس كل
Ex. مثال All the people passed.	Not all the people passed.

---

and so ايضـــا	not ..... neither
Ex. مثال She went to the school and so did my sister.	She did not go to the school neither my sister.

---

also ايضـــا	not... either
Ex. مثال They bought a pair of shoes also	They did not buy a pair of shoes either.

Affirmative الاثبات	Negation النفي
as.....as مثل	not so.....as
Ex. مثال	
They are as clever as their father.	They are not so clever as their father.

Exercises No. 16

1- Animals know (a- no b- not c- nor) all these things.

2- I have not been in Amman (a- also b- neither c- either).

3- She did not go to the theatre and (a- also b- neither c- either) did Ali.

4- Neither Sami (a- or b- nor c- also) Ahmed is absent today.

5- (a- no b- every c- not) all boys can play foot-ball.

6- On the moon there is not water (a- also b- either c- too) air.

7- (-Either b- neither c- both) he missed the train or he was ill.

8- (a- both b- neither c- either) he and his friend are in France.

9- She did his work (a- either b- neither c- too).

10- There was (a- no b- none c- any) body waiting at the bus stop.

HOW TO ASK QUESTIONS ? كيف تكون سـؤال

١- اذا كان السؤال عن كلمة في اول الجملة (فاعل) فبكلمة who نبدأ السؤال ،اذا كان السؤال عن شيء (عاقل) لهس جمـاد .

٢- واذا كان السؤال عن (غير عاقل) نسأل بكلمة what ونضع باقي الجملة بدون تغيير .

Ex. مثال

- The girl comes to school.

Who comes to scholl ?

- وفي هذا المثال نجد ان المراد السؤال عنه هو شيء (عاقل) فاستخدام who

Ex. The birds are on the tree.

What are on the tree ?

- وفي هذا المثال نجد ان المراد السؤال عنه هو شيء (غير عاقل) .

٢- اذا كان السؤال عن كلمة ليست في اول الجملة (عاقل ـ غير عاقل) نبحث عن نوعها حسب حرف الاستفهام ونضع بعده فعل مساعد .

فاذا لم يكن هناك فعل مساعد في الجملة نضع did اذا كان الفعل ماض و does اذا كان الفعل مضارع منتهي بحرف s,es,ies .

ونضع do اذا كان الفعل مضارع بدون حروف s, es,ies

WHO	للفاعل العاقل	WHOM	للمفعول به العاقل
WHAT	لغير العاقل	WHY	ماذا (لسبب)
WHEN	متى (للزمان)	WHERE	اين (للمكان)
HOW	كيف (للحال)	HOW MANY	كم (للعدد)
WHOSE	لمن (للملكية	HOW OLD	كم (للعمر)

Examples: امثلة

- I met my friend	Whom did I meet?
- He goes to school every day.	where does he go every day?
- We come at 7 o'clock.	When do we come ?
- We come to school to learn.	Why do we come to school ?
- I saw Ali's father.	Whose father did I see ?

HOW كيف

١- تستعمل how للسؤال عن الحالة أو الكيفية (مثال)

- She was very clever to solve this problem.

How was she to solve this problem ?

٢- تستعمل : howmany للسؤال عن العدد (مثال)

- Fourty boys are in this room.

How many boys are in this room ?

٣- تستعمل (how much) للسؤال عن الكمية (مثال)

Ex. You paid five pounds for this coat.

How much did you pay for this coat ?

٤- تستعمل (how old) للسؤال عن العمر (مثال)

Ex. I am twenty years old.

How old are you?

٥- (how far) للسؤال عن المسافات (مثال)

Ex. It is 300 k.m. from Ramtha to Aqaba.

How far is it from Ramtha to Aqaba ?

٦- (how long) للسؤال عن الاطوال (مثال)

Ex. This rope is two meters long.

How long is this rope ?

٧- (How high) للسؤال عن الارتفاعات (مثال)

Ex. This fence is two meter high.

How high is this fence ?

٨- (How tall) للسؤال عن أطوال الاشخاص (مثال)

Ex. Salwa is a meter and half.

How tall is Salwa ?

Exercises No. (17) تمارين

Choose the right question word.

1- (a- who b- what c- where) do you live ?

2- (a- how much b- how many c- how) legs have you ?

3- (a- whom b- where c- whose) did you lend your pen?

4- (a- who b- how high c- how many) is the mountain of Amman?

5- (a- why b- where c- what d- who) visited him ?

6- From (a- why b- where c- what) do tourists come ?

7- (a- how far b- when c- who) is it from Zarka to Agloon ?

8- (a- what b- when c- who) she go to the hospital?

9- (a- when b- what c- who) did he lose yesterday ?

10- From (a- who b- what c- where) did you buy the bag ?

الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر Direct and Indirect Speach

وفي هذا النوع من القواعد الانكليزية ، يجب على الدارس ان يعرف أن هناك أربعة أنواع :

1- Statement (جملة خبرية)
2- Question (السؤال)
3- Command (الامر)
4- Exclamation (للتعجب)

واليك شرح كل حاجة على حدة :

الجملة الخبرية STATMENT (I)

للتحويل من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر يتبع الآتي :

١- احذف الاقواس المفتوحة " " وضع كلمة that لكي تستطيع ربط الجملة بالجملة الثانية .
٢- تغير الضمائر حسب المعنى .
٣- غير بعض الافعال والكلمات حسب الجدول الآتي :

Direct مباشر		Indirect غير مباشر
Now	الآن	then
this	هذا	that
these	هؤلاء	those
here	هنا	there
today	اليوم	that day
to-morrow	غدا	the next day
to-morrow	غدا	the next day
yesterday	أمس	the day before
yesterday	مضى	the previous day
ago	الماض	before
thus	هكذا	so
said to		told

ملحوظة : اذا أتت الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط فتحول الى ماض بسيط في حالة تحولها الى غير مباشر .

واذا أتت الجملة في الزمن الماض البسيط في الجملة المباشرة فتحول الجملة الى ماض تام في حالة تحولها الى غير مباشر .

Ex. (مثال)

- She said to me " I shall see you tomorrow ".
  She told me that she would see me the next day.

١- ففي هذه الجملة نلاحظ تحول said to الى told .
٢- تحول الجملة من المضارع البسيط الى الماض البسيط .
٣- تحولت tomorrow الى the next day في الجملة الغير مباشرة .

Ex. Usama said " I went to the school yesterday ".
Usama said that he has gone to school the day before.

ملحوظة : اذا كانت هناك " _ " قوسين بين جملتين لشخص متكلم واحد نضع بدلا منها and added that أو and said that, and that (مثال) Examples.

-They said to him " we shall see you tomorrow, we shall visit Usama".
They told him that they would see him the next day and that they would visit Usama.

اذا كانت كلمة said في آخر الجملة فنضعها في أول الجملة لتضع بعدها حرف الوصل that

- "I wrote my lesson yesterday " the boy said.
The boy said that he had written his lesson the day before.

اذا كانت كلمة القول say مضارع حينئذ لاتغير أزمنة الجملة وانما التغيير يكون فقط في الضمائر .

Ex.

- They said to him " we shall see you tomorrow, we shall play foot-ball).
They told him that they would see him the next day and they would play foot-ball.

Ex. (مثال)

- She says " I shall cook the food to-morrow "
  She says that she will cook the food to-morrow.
- They say " we are playing foot-ball now ".
  They say that they are playing foot-ball now.

Exercises No.18 (تمارين)

Change into indirect speach.

1- She said " I did my homework yesterday".
2- They said " we have found this book yesterday ".
3- He said " I bought a car yesterday ".
4- The father said to his son " this is your room".
5- He said " I shall fly to Italy tomorrow ".
6- The lady said " I cannot pay this high price ".
7- " I am going away a week from today " said the man.

(II) QUESTION السؤال

تحول (said) أو (said to) الى (asked)

ويل السؤال من كلام مباشر الى كلام غير مباشر يتبع الآتي : ٢ـ احذف الاقواس المفتوحة وضع كلمة
WHO , WHERE , WHEN , WHY .....etc. أو if اذا لم يكن حرف استفهام. whe

. تبقى حروف الاستفهام اذا كانت هناك .

. ضع الفاعل قبل الفعل .

. غير الكلمات والافعال حسب الجدول السابق .

Ex. (مثال)

- The teacher said to the pupil " where are you going now ? "
  The teacher asked the pupil where he was going then.
- I said to the gardener " are the apples ripe ? "
  I asked the gardener if the apples were ripe.

Exercises No. 19 (تمارين)

Change into indirect speach.

1- She said to him" have you posted the letter ? "

2- Sami said to his friend " Did you see the football match yesterday ?"

3- I said to my servant " have you cleaned the shoes ?"

4- He said to the stranger " Where are you from ? have you lived in this place ? "

5- The father said to his daughter " Have you paid much for the dress you bought yesterday ?"

6- The headmaster said " Why are so many boys absent today ?"

(III) COMMAND الأمـر

للتحويل من كلام مباشر الى غير مباشر يتبع الآتي :

اولا) ١- تحول said وتصبح ordered (أمـر) اذا كان الكلام من شخص أكبر الى أصغر .

٢- تحول said وتصبح prayed أو begged (توسل) اذا كان الكلام من شخص أصغر الى آخر أكبر .وخاصة اذا كانت هناك كلمة please.

٣- said تصبح told (أخبر) اذا كان الشخصان متساويان .

٤- تحول said وتصبح advised (نصح) اذا كانت هناك نصيحة .

ثانيا) احذف الاقواس المفتوحة وضع كلمة to قبل الفعل .ثالثا)احذف please و do من الجملة.

رابعا) تغير بعض الكلمات والضمائر حسب الجدول .

Examples. (مثال)

- I said to the servant " bring me a glass of water !

I ordered the servant to bring me a glass of water.

- The son said to his father " Please forgive me this time."

The son begged his father to forgive him that time.

- He said to me " Do not go the cinema tonight."

He told me not to go to the cinema that night.

Exercise No. 20 (تمارين)

Change into indirect speach.

1- He said to me " Please lend me some money. "

2- "Write your name clearly " said the teacher to the pupil.

3- The master said to the servant " go at once and bring me a pen with which I can write. "

4- She said to her brother " let me ride your bicycle for half an hour

5- The judge said to the policeman " Take him back to prison. Do not let him escape again."

(IV) Exclamation التعجب

لتغيير التعجب من كلام مباشر الى غير مباشر نتبع التالي :

احذف كلمة التعجب وضع بدلا منها كلمة تدل عليها مثل

(with joy بفرح) (with regret بندم) (with anger بغضب)

(with sorrow بأسف) (with admiration باعجاب)

احذف الاقواس المفتوحة وضع كلمة

غير الضمائر والافعال حسب النوع الاول (الجمل الخبرية) .

ملاحظة : كلمات التعجب ، اما حرف الاستفهام استعمل ككلمة تعجب مثل what, how

وتعرفها بوجود علامة التعجب في نهاية الجملة أو كلمة تعجب بذاتها مثل (Alas يالاسف)

(Hurrah مرحبا) (Oh) وتعرفها بوجود علامة التعجب بعدها مباشرة

Examples. (مثال)

- He said " Alas ! I shall not my money ."

  He said with sorrow that he would not recover his money.

- He said " How foolish I have been."

  He said with regret that he had been foolish.

Exercises No. (تمارين) (21)

Change into indirect speech.

1- The pupils shouted " Hurrah ! our team has won the match."

2- The porter said " How heavy this bag is ! "

3- The father said " Alas! there is no hope in his recovery."

4- He said to me " How beautiful your garden is!"

5- The pupil cried " Hurrah ! I have passed my examination "

JOINING WORDS الروابـــط

Relative Pronouns الاسماء الموصولة

The relative pronouns are used to join sentences together.

ـ تستعمل الاسماء الموصولة لربط الجمل بعضها البعض .

ـ والاسماء الموصولة هي :

Who تستعمل بدلا من فاعلا مكررا في الجملة (عاقل)

whom تستعمل بدلا من مفعول به مكررا في الجملة (عاقل)

which تستعمل بدلا من مفعول به مكررا في الجملة (غير عاقل)

whose تستعمل بدل شيء للملكية مكرر في الجملة .

that تستعمل بدلا من الاسماء الموصولة المكررة في الجملة .

WHO

تستعمل who للحلول محل الفاعل المكرر في الجملة ـ ويعرف الفاعل بوجوده في اول الجملة .

- Here is the man . The man is musician.

ـ وهنا في المثال نحذف كلمة the man من الجملة الثانية ونضع بدلا منها who فتبقى هكذا كما هو مبين في الجملة .

Here is the man who is musician.

- The man came here . the man was musician.

The man who came here was a musician.

- My friend swims well. He lives here.

My friend who lives here swims well.

Ex. No.22 (Choose the right word) تمارين : اختر الكلمة الصحيحة .

1- The man came to see the boy (a- which b- whose c-who) was ill.

2- The policeman arrested the man (a- who b- whom c-which) was leaving the shop.

3- Where is Mary (a- whom b- who c- whose) is playing basket-ball.

4- I met the man (a- which b- whose c- who) visited us .

5- Do you know the teacher (a- who b- which c- whose) wrote this book.?

WHOM

تستعمل (WHOM) بدلا من المفعول به الذى يعرف بوجوده بعد الفعل

Ex. مثال
- The man came here . I visited him

The man whom I visited came here.

وهنا في هذه الجملة حذفت كلمة him من الجملة الثانية ووضع بدلا منها كلمة whom في اول الجملة ثم وضع الاسم الموصول والجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة التي حذفناها مثلها في الجملة .

- The man was working with me . I paid him.

The man whom I paid was working with me .

Exercises No.23 تمارين

Choose the correct joining word.

1- The boy (a- who b- whom c- which) the doctor ordered to stay in bed was ill.

2- Ali (a- whom b- who c- which) I met in Amman was riding a bicycle.

3- You met Zaki (a- whom b- who c- which) was crossing the stre

4- He (a- who b- which c- whom) we can depend on is the leader.

5- The man (a- who b- which c- whom) is an Egyptian is teaching us English.

WHICH

تستعمل (WHICH) لتحل محل الفاعل او المفعول به الغير عاقل المكرر في الجملة

مثـــال :

- He found his book. He lost it yesterday.

He found his book which he lost yesterday.

book

وفي هذا المثال قمنا بحذف كلمة it التي تعود على كلمة hisx ووضعها بدلا من كلمة which في اول الجملة ثم وضعنا الاسم الموصول والجملة الثانية بعد الكلمة التي حذفتمثلها في الجملة الاولـــى .

- This is the house. I live in it.

This is the house which I live in.

- This book is cheap. It is very useful.

This book which is very useful is cheap.

Exercises No. 24 (Choose the correct joinig word)

1- This is the window (a- which b- who c- whom) he broke.

2- Did you send the letter (a- who b- whom c- which) I told you to write.

3- The begger (a- whom b- which c- who) she was giving him money.

4- This is a very difficult exercise (a- whom b- which c-who) no one can answer.

5- Tell me you address (a- who b- whom c- which) is new.

THAT

١- ويستعمل الاسم الموصول (that) بدلا من الاسماء الموصولة الاتية :

who whom which

اى انها تستعمل بدلا من الفاعل والمفعول المكررين في الجملة (عاقل او غير عاقل)

٢- ولا تستعمل (that) مطلقا بدلا من (whose) .

Ex. مثال

- This is the girl. You met her.

This is the girl that (whom) you met her.

- فنجد في هذا المثال ان that حلت محل whom التي بين الاقواس .

-I have a bird . It sings.

I have a bird that (which) sings.

- فنجد ايضا في هذا المثال ان that حلت محل which التي بين الاقواس .

ملحوظة :

لاخوتي الدارسين والدارسات : لاتحاولوا استعمال that في حل الربط بل ابحث عن اسم موصول مناسب من السابق شرحهم لانك قلا تصيب تماما حل الجملة باستعمالها .

ولقد اكتفيت بهذه الامثلة فقط وعليكم باتقان الاسماء الموصولة الاخرى .

WHOSE

يستعمل الاسم الموصول whose لاشخاص في حالة الاضافة او في حالة الملكية

Ex. مثال

- This is the man. I bought his bag.

  This is the man whose bag I bought.

- هنا نجد كلمة bag مملوكة لكلمة the man فنحذف ضمير الملكية his ونضع بدلا منه الاسم الموصول whose ولا ننسى ان نضع كلمة bag . التي حذفناها .

-The pupil can not write. I have the pupil's pen.

The pupil whose pen I have cannot write.

- I met Ali.. The watch of Ali was lost

  I met Ali whose watch was lost.

General exercises. 25 تمارين عامة

Choose the correct joining word.

1- The farmer (a- who b- which c- whose) donkey we have hired was in the field. مزرعة أجر

2- Here are the book (a- who b- which c- whose) you are looking for . تبحث عن

3- She sent a present to her daughter (a- whom b- whose c- which)she loved dearly. باعزاز

4- Have you met the man (a- whom b- whose c- who) teaches your son?

5- Yesterday I visited Salwa (a- whom b- who whose) brother came from Amman.

PHRASES AND CLAUSES

Kind of Sentences انواع الجمـــل

1- Simple. بسيطـــة

2- Compound. مركبـــة

3- Complex. معقـــدة

The Simple sentence. الجمل البسيـــطة

Ex. مثـال

- I saw a boy.

- He was riding a bicycle.

ـ في هذه الجملة نجد انها تحتوى على فعل واحد بسيط لاحتوائها على فعل واحد

- I saw a boy who was riding a bicycle.

ـ هذه الجملة تختلف عن الاولى لانها مركبة من جملتين كل منهما بسيطة ويمكن ان نفصل بينهما فيتبين لنا ان كل جملة من الجملتين ذات معنى مستقل عن الاخرى .

- I saw a boy (principal clause -)

Who was riding a bicycle.

١ـ جملة اساسية

٢ـ جملة متعلقة بهـا وهي التي تبدأ من حرف الوصل الى اخر الجملـــة .

Rocket G. M.R.

The compound الجمل المركبة

The compound sentence consists of two or more complete statements all of equal importance.

تتركب الجملة المركبة من جملتين تامتين او اكثر كلها ذات اهمية متساوية .

1- The conjunctions used are: (and و) و(but لكن)

- تستعمل كلمة and لربط جملتين بينهما صلة في المعنى ولكل منهما علاقة و روابط اخرى

مثال

She was thirsty عطشان and drank some water.

- وتستعمل كلمة (but) لربط الجملتين بينهما تناقض في المعنى واختلاف اى ان تكون الجملة الثانية خلاف مايتوقعه الدارس من الجملة الاولى مثال

He is polite مؤدب but his brother is rude. وقح ، خام

2- (not only ..... but also) join two statements and emphasize the second. (تربط بين جملتين خبريتين وتؤكد الجملة الثانية

مثال

A- He works hard. He finds time to play.

- He not only does work hard but also finds time to play.
- Not only does he work hard but also finds time to play.

- هذه الجملة الثانية نرى انه اذا أتت not only في اول الجملة يضع الفعل قبل الفاعل اى كما لو كانت استفهام .

B- He is rich. He is happy.

- He is not only rich but also happy.
- Not only is he rich but also he is happy.

3 - (either .....or) ((اما ... أو)) وتستعمل للتفضيل بين شيئين

Either you must work harder or you will fail.

4- (Neither ..... nor) ((لاهذا ... ولا ذاك))

وتستعمل لربط جملتين منفيتين ـ في النفي مثال :

-She is not beautiful. She is not rich.

She is neither beautiful nor she is rich.

- واذا اتت neither في اول الجملة فعاملها كما لوكانت استفهام اى ضع الفعل قبل الفاعل مثال

Ex. No. 26 (Check the right answer.) تمارين (عين الاجابة الصحيحة)

1- ..... , but she is also rich.

a- Not only she is beautiful.

b- not only is she beautiful.

c- Not only was she beautiful.

2- ..... you must work hard or your father will be angry.

a- neither b- not only c- either.

3- ..... but also she gave him clothes.

a- Not only was she kind to the begger.

b- Not only is she kind to the begger.

c- Not only she was kind to the begger.

4- Only you.....

a- I love b- do I love c- I shall love.

d- I have loved.

5- ..... or your father will be angry with you.

a- Neither you must work hard.

b- Not only must you work hard.

c- Either you must work hard.

The adverbial Clause.

An adverbial clause may be a clause of :

1- Purpose. الغرض 2- Consequence or result. نتيجة

3- Cause سبب 4- Time. زمن

5- Comparison. مقارنة 6- Manner. حال

7- Concession or contrast. تناقض 8- Condition. شرط

(I) Clause of Purpose. الجمل الغرضية

- وهذا النوع من العبارات يتكون من حرف وصل ليبين الغرض من ذلك

The conjunctions are: حروف الوصـــل

A- that so that لكي in order that لكـي

(may) وفي المضارع (might) يتبعه في الماضـــي

B- lest خشيةان + should.

c- To + Infinitive. المصدر

- وللتحويل من clause الى phrase يتبع الاتي :

١- احذف حرف وصل الـ phrase وضع حرف وصل الـ phrase

٢- احذف الفاعـــــل .

٣- احذف الفعـــــل .

- وحروف وصل الـ phrase وهي :

وهي جميعها بمعنى واحد وهي (لكي)

وحروف وصل الـ (phrase) هـي

to, in order to , so as to

lest تحل محل (so as not to)

Ex. مثـــال

- He ran so that he might catch the train (clause).

  He ran to (in order to - so as to) catch the train. (phrase).

- He ran lest he should miss the train.

  He ran so as not to miss the train.

Exercise No.27 تمارين

Check the correct answer.

1- She saves ادخر a lot of money (a- in order to b- so that c- so as to) buy a car.

2- He stayed there for a long time so that he ..... the scenery. مشهد تمثيلي

a- might enjoy b- may enjoy c- enjoys.

3- He went to the beach so that he.....

a- may swim might swim c- swimming d- swims

4- I wrote his address..... I might visit him.

a- so as.

b- to

c- so that

d- lest.

5- The thief ran away lest.....

a- the policeman should catch him.

b- the policeman may catch him.

c- the policeman might catch him.

6- We all work to.....

a- that we may eat.

b- eat.

c- lest we should eat.

7- Do your duty lest....

a- you should be punished.

b- you may be punished.

c- you might be punished.

8- Boys play foot-ball so that .....

a- to be strong.

b- they might be strong.

c- he may be strong.

9- He ran quickly so as to ...

a- he should miss the train.

b- miss the train.

c- he might miss the train.

10- She sleeps early so that.....

a- she may arise early.

b- she might arise early.

c- she should arise early.

(II) Clause of result.

وفي هذا النوع يوجد نوعين من حروف الوصل :

1- Such that.

such...that يوجد اسم موصوف

ـ اى ان يوضع بين

2- So ..... that

so ... that صفة من الصفات

ـ اى ان يوضع بين

Ex. مثال

- He is so (clever) that he can answer any question.

He is such a clever boy that he can answer any question.

So clever is he that he can answer any question.

- Such a clever boy is he, that can answer any question.

he (is) (so)

- He is so clever that he can answer any question.

He is clever enough to answer any question.

ـ وفي هذا المثال يوجد حرف الوصل that في اول الجملة فوضع الفعل is قبل الفاعل he

- He is so lazy that he cannot answer any question.

He is too lazy to answer any question.

ـ وكذلك هذا المثال مثل السابق .

- The bag was so heavy that the porter could not carry it.

The bag was too heavy for the porter to carry it.

Exercises No. 28

Choose the right answer.

1- He was ..... to smile.

a- too sad.

b- too happy

c- sad enough.

2- He was..... a skilful doctor.....he won the respect of all his patients.

a- so .....that

b- too .....to

c- such.....that

3- He played ..... well..... he scored a goal.

a- so .... that.

b- such....that.

c- too.....to.

4- The weather was..... for us to swim in the sea.

a- warm enough.

b- enough.

c- very warm.

5- He studied hard..... he could get high marks.

a- enough ..... to

b- such.....that

c- so .....that

6- The sun is too hot to live on.....

a- there is hardly any life on the sun.

b-no one can live on the sun-because it is hot.

c- the sun is so hot that no one can live on it.

7- The time was too short .....

a- that we could not answer the question.

b- to answer the question.

c- enough to answer the question.

Rocket G.M.R.

Clause of concession or contrast.

- وفي هذا النوع : الحدث الثاني نتيجة عكسية وتناقض للحدث الاول

The conjunctions are: : ((حروف الوصل هي))

- Although على الرغم من
  though ولـــو + جمل عادية فيها فعل وفاعـــل
- However مهما + صفـــة adjective or verb
- Whatever مهما + noun اســم

Example: مثال

- Although he is happy he is poor. فقير

- However wide واسع the river is, he can cross it.
- What ever help you give him, he will not thank you.

- وفي هذه الجملة نجد ان حرف الوصل اتى بعده صفـــة وهي كلمة (واســـع)

حروف وصـــل الـــ (Phrase)

1- In spite of + Verb + ING.
2- In spite of + Noun. اســم

Examples: امثلـــة

- Inspite of being poor, he is happy.
- Inspite of the width of the river, he can corss it.
- Inspite of being wide, he can cross the river.
- Inspite of helping him, he will not thank you.
- Inspite of help to him, he will not thank you.

Exercises No. تمارين 29

Check the right answer.

1- ..... he suffered much, he smiled.

a- inspite of

b- although c- however.

2- .....books he wrote, he was not popular.

a- though.

b- however.

c- whatever

3- ..... strong he is, I shall overcome him.

a- however.

b- whatever

c- although

4- Although.....we did not stop to eat .

a- our hunger

b- being hungry

c- we are hungry

d- we were hungry

5- ..... his wealth, he is not happy.

a- however

b- inspite of

c- although

6- Although he ran quickly ....

a- to catch the train

b- he could catch the train

c- he could not catch the train.

7- Inspite of being lazy.....

a- he passed the examination.

b- he did not pass the examination.

c- he did not pass the examination.

8- Inspite of his loud voice .....

a- I heard him

b- I heard nothing.

c- I should hear him.

CLAUSE OF CAUSE ---- السبب

حروف الوصل هي :

Because

Since

As

For

شـــال

- He ate because he was hungry.
- He drank since he was thirsty.

ملحوظـــة : تفرق Since في هذا النوع بعدم وجود مضارع تام كما هو في clause of time الـ اذ نلاحظ دائما تتابع ازمنة .

حروف الوصل للـ (phrase) :

- Due to + Noun الاسم
- Owing to + NOUN الاسم
- On account of + Noun الاسم
- Because of + Verb + ing او الاسم +
- Because of + Noun الاسم
- Verb + ing

Examples. امثلـة

- He ate because he is hungry.

  He ate because of being hungry.

  Being hungry, he ate. الفعل + في اول الجملـــة

- He drank owing to his thirst.

  He drank on account of his thirst.

  Being thirsty, he drank.

Rocket G.M.R.

Exercise No. 30 امثلـــة

Choose the word.

1- He scored high marks.....working hard.

a- because b- owing to c- although

2- ..... he was foolish, many people were injured.

a- because b- owing to c- although

3- I am safe ..... your help.

a- because b- although c- because of

4- ..... he was absent the meeting was not held.

a- although b- as c- because of

5- Being coward.....

a- he ran away b- he did not run away

c- he does not run away.

CLAUSE OF TIME الزمـــن

The conjunctions are: : حروف الوصـــل هـــي

- When عندمـــا untill حتـــى till حتـــى

- while (or) as + was (were) + verb+ ing

- Since + past simple ماضي بسيط + present perfect. مضارع تـــام

- No sooner had..... had (حتـــى ..... كاد)

- Hardly had..... than

- Scarcely had..... when

- Before الذى قبلها من فعل، في الماضي التام، والذى يليها من فعل في الماضي البسيـــط .

- After الذى يأتي بعده من فعل يكون في الماضي التام وماقبله في الماضي البسيط

وللتعبير الى الـ (phrase) استعمل

1- Untill, till, after + Noun (or)verb +ing.

2- On + verb + ing وايضا مع

(no sooner had, hardly had, scarcely had, as soo as)

3- Verb + ing في اول الجملة

Examples. امثلة

- When he entered the room he sat down. Cl.
  Entering the room he sat down. Ph.
- After I had put mybooks in the desk I went out. Cl.
  Having put my books in the desk, I went out. Ph.
- As soon as بمجرد ان the thief saw the policman, he took his heels. بمجرد ان رأى اللص الشرطي هرب وانهزم
  On seeing the policeman the thief took his heels. Ph.
- While I was walking in the street, I met Ali. Cl.
  While walking inthe street I met Ali. Ph.
- I had eaten my breakfast before I came to school. Cl.
  I had eaten my breakfast before coming to school. PH.
- After he had finished his work, he went for a walk. Cl.
  After finished his work he went for a walk. Ph.
  Having finished his work he went for a walk. Ph
- No sooner had he gone home, than I came. Cl.
  On his going home I came.

Exercises No. 31

Choose the right answer.

1- Since the October war the Arabs .....their petroleum as a political weapon.

a- have used b-was used c- has used

2- I shall come as soon as I ..... my work.

a- have finished b- shall finish c- had finished

3- They will not send the goods untill you..... them.

a- have paid b- has paid c- will pay

4- I .....him since he left for Jordan.

a- have not seen b- did not see c- do not see

5- No sooner ..... found his watch than he lost it again.

a- he did b- had he c- was

6- After he ..... the time table, he went to the classroom.

a- see b- saw c- had seen

7- No sooner had the fisher man cast his net .... many fish.

a- than he caught b- he caught he would catch.

8- While, he ..... over a fence he fell down.

a- is climbing b- climbed c-climbing

9- As soon as our team scored a goal we.....

a- apploude b- applouded c- has applouded

10- Since he ..... away, he has not sent me a letter.

a- went b- has gone goes.

Rocket G.M.R.

CLAUSE OF CONDITION الشـــرط

وحـــــروف الوصـــل هـــــي :

IF اذا

UNLESS (if not) اذا لـــم

والقاعدة كالاتـــــي

- فعل الشرط اما ان يكون مضارع بسيط، ماض بسيط، ماض تام
present sipmle, pastsimple past perfect.

- جواب الشرط لكل منهم على التوالي :
{Shall, will, can , should would, could
should have , would have , could have}

Examples. امثلـــة

- If he works hard, he will succeed. مضارع بسيـــــط
- If he worked hard , he would succeed. ماضي بسيـــط
- If he had worked hard, he would have succeeded. ماضـــي تـــام

- وما ينطبق على قاعدة IF ينطبق علىIF NOT (unless)

- Unless he had worked hard he would have faild.

وللتحويل من (clause)الى(phrase) استعمل :
- بدلا من if اما (الاسم +with
- بدلا من if اما (الفعل + ing + for)

Example. امثلـــة

- For working hard he will succeed. مضارع بسيـــــط
With his hard work he would succeed. مـاض بسيـــط

Example.

- Unless he worked hard, he would fail.
But for working hard, he would fail.
- Unless he had worked hard he would have faild.
Without his hard work, he would have fail.

Ommission of IF ـــــــــــــــ (اذا) حذف كلمة

ـ لتحسين الاسلوب نحذف if ونضع بدلا منها في اول الجملة

1- Had فعل الشرط should have , would have + past Simple

2- Should , would + verb ((جواب الشـــــــرط))

3- Were should , would + Verb.

Examples. امثلة

- Had he come he would have understood the lesson.

- Should she come, she would understad the lesson.

- Were I a bird, I should fly يطير all over the world.

Exercises No. 32 تمارين

Choose the right answer.

1- Many pupils would have solved the problem.....

a- had they thought twice.

b- if they thought twice.

c- should they think twice.

2- ..... I rich I should buy you this ring .

a- am b- was c-were.

3- He would not have come .....

a-if you did not invite him

b- unless you had not invite him.

c- unless you had invited him.

4- He ..... the train, unless he takes a taxi.

a- will not catch. b- will catch.

c- would not catch.

5- If she had got enogh money she..... the car.

would have bought

b- would buy c- will buy

6- The whole house ..... if he had not call the fire men. رجال الاطفاء

a- will be destroyed. تحطم

b- would have been destroyed .

c- would be destroyed.

7- Without Oxygen ..... اوكسيجين

a-would be no life.

b- therewill be no life.

c- there would be no life.

8- Had he been alive today Galileo جاليليو..... astonished اندهش atthe the progress تقدم of science. العلم

a- would have been

b- would not be.

c- will be.

9- Should it rain,I..... at home.

a- should stay.

b- will stay.

c- Stayed.

10- Were he to travel abroad خارج البلاد he..... his doctor's degree.

a- will get

b- would get

c- gets

Rocket G .M.R.

CLAUSE OF MANNER الحالة او الكيفية

The conjunctions are: حروف الوصـــــل هـــي :

- As if كما ولو
- As though. كما ولـو

- مع حروف الوصـــل (as if, as though)تضع الفعل (were) اذا كان الفعل الاخر ماض
- وتضع الفعـــــل بعدهما (had been) اذا كان الفعل الاخـر ماض .

Ex. مثال

- She behaves as if (as though) she were a great woman.
- She behaved as if (as thogh) she had been a great woman.

- وللتحويـل الى الـ (phrase) نستخدم look like or to be like+ V+ing

Examples. امثلـة

- Look like or to be like + Verb+ing
- According to + Noun

Examples. امثلـــة

- She looks like a great woman in behaving.
- She is like a great a great woman in behaving.

Exercises No. 33 تماريـن

Choose the right answer.

1- She is walking as if she.....

a- is drunk.

b- was drunk.

c- were drunk.

2- Our neighbour جـــار walks as though she ..... a peacock. طاووس

a- is b-were c- was

3- He fought تشاجر as though he ..... lion.

a- had been b- was c- were

4- He speaks English as if he.....a native. ابن بلـد

a- was b- has c- were

5- He swam as though he ..... a fish.

a- is b- was c- had been

6- She lives..... her salary allow her.

a- as b- as if c- though

7- The student works as if he ..... a scientist.

a- is b- as if c- though

8- He held the pen ..... the teacher instructed him.

a- as if b- as c- as though

9- The house ..... built as he ordered.

a- is b- were c- was

10- Salwa cooks as her mother.....

a- cooks b- cooked c- had cooked

Useful preposition in idioms

accuse of	يتهم بـ	attend at	يحضر
ask about	يسأل عن	ask for	يطلب
ashamed of	خجل من	arrive at	يصل
anxious for	مشتاق الى	agree with (person)	يتفق مع
accustomed to	مضاد على	afraid of	خائف من
able to	قادر على	break into the house	يقتحم المنزل
borrow from	يستعير من	belong to	يخص
break down	تتعطل	believe in	يعتقد في
break out	تندلع	call on	يزور
carry out	ينفذ	care about	يهتم بـ
care of	يعتني بـ	certain of	يتأكد من
close to	قريب من	crowded with	مزدحم بـ
contented with	قانع بـ	charge with	يهتم بـ
covered with	مغطى بـ	call after	يتسمى باسم
congratulate on	يهنئ بـ	come in	يدخل
coming along	هيا بنا	compare to (with)	يقارن بـ
consist of	يتكون من	different from	مختلف عن
depend on (upon)	يعتمد على	die of	يموت من
die out	يندثر	draw near	يقترب من
drop in	يمر على	defend against	يدافع عن
delighted with	مسرور بـ	enough for	كاف لـ
empty of	فارغ من	fond of	مغرم بـ
far from	بعيد عن	free from	خال من
famous for	مشهور بـ	furnished with	مؤثث بـ
fit for	صالح لـ	find out	يكتشف
fill with	مملوء بـ	full of	مملوء بـ
fall in love with	يقع في حب	for fear of	خشية ان

---

fail to	يفشل في	gaze at	يحملق في
get to	يصل الى	get over	يتغلب على
get off	ينزل من	get up	يستيقظ
get past	يمر بـ	get out	يخرج
go down	يهبط	get in	يدخل
get rid of	يتخلص	get used to	يعتاد على
give way	ينهار	grieve for	يحزن على
guilty of	يتهم بـ	have to	عليه ان
hear about	يسمع عن	hang from	يتدلى من
in need of	في حاجة الى	insipte of	بالرغم من
interested in	مهتم بـ	instead of	بدلا من
in case of	في حالة	in time	في الميعاد
invite for	يدعو الى	in his name	بتقليد لاسمه
inquire into	يستفسر عن	inquire of	يسأل عن
kind to animals	شفوق على الحيوانات	kind of	نوع من
know about	يعرف عن	known for	مشهور بـ
knock at (door	يطرق على الباب	look at	ينظر الى
look for	يبحث عن	look after	يعتني بـ
look out of	ينظر خارج	laugh at	يضحك على
late for	متأخر عن	leave for	يقود الى
lead to	يوصل الى ، يقود الى	live on (milk)	يعيش على اللبن
listen to	يصغي الى	listen in	يستمع الى
made of	مصنوع من	made by (hand)	مصنوع باليد
made from	مصنوع من اكثر من شيء	means of	وسيلة
most of	معظم	necessary for	ضروري
near to	قريب من	on (Friday)	مع جميع الايام
on foot	على الاقدام	on condition that	على شرط
on account of	بسبب	on my way to	في طريقي الى
owing to	بسبب	protect from	يحمي من
pleased with	مسرور من	prefer to	يفضل على
prevent from	يمنع من	prepare for	يستعد لـ

proud of	فخور بـ
put out (fire)	يطفئ النار
put on (clothes)	يرتدي ملابسه
pass by	يمر على
part from	يفترق عن
quantity of	كمية من
ready for	مستعد لـ
ring up	يتصل بـ
run into	يصطدم بـ
return from	يعود من
rich in	غني بـ
recover from	يشفى من
separate from	يفصل عن
set the table for	تعد المائدة لـ
sorry for	اسف على
sure of	متأكد من
supply with	يمد بـ
surrounded by (with)	محاط بـ
surprised at	مندهش من
skilful with (arrow)	ماهر في
speak to (with)	يتكلم الى، مع
try to	يحاول ان
take off (clothes)	يخلع ملابسه
tired of	متعب من سئم من
talk about	يتحدث عن
take care of	يعتني بـ
tread on	يدوس، يطأ
used to	اعتاد ان
useful for	نافع لـ

provide with	يمد بـ
put off (light)	يطفئ النور
pair of	زوج من
pay for	يدفع ثمنا لـ
quarrel with	يتشاجر مع
read about	يقرأ عن
related to	قريب لـ
ring with	يدق لـ
run from	يعود من
receive from	يتلقى من
run away from	يهرب من
search for	يبحث عن
set of	يبدأ رحلة
a set of	طقم من
suitable for	مناسب لـ
suited to	ملائم لـ
suffer from	يقاسي من
see.....of	يودع
skilful in (doing)	ماهر في
switch off (light)	يطفئ النور
thank for	يشكر على
try on	يجرب (يرتدي بروفة)
take part in	يشترك في
think of	يفكر في
talk to	يتحدث الى
take pride in	يفخر بـ
used for	يستعمل لـ
used in	يستعمل في

---

wake up	يستيقظ	wear out	
worry about	يقلق على	want to	يريد
want of (money)	بحاجة الى	wonder about	يريد ان
wait for	ينتظر	wait on	يشهد في العمل
wet with	بلل بالندى	wash away	يخدم على
			يكتسح

Exercises No. 34 تمارين

Choose the right preposition. اختار حروف الجر الصحيحة :

1- The travellers were provided ..... food and drink.

a- in b- with c- at

2- He was accused .... theft. سرقة اختلاس

a- with b- on c- of

3- you can depend ..... me.

a- on b- to c- with

4- Air and water are necessary ..... life.

a- with b- for c- at

5- This nice motor-car belongs .... my father.

a- for b- with c- to

6- Doctors look .... sick people.

a- for b- at c- after

7- The moon is small compared ... the earth.

a- for b- at c- to

8- The Arabs were skilful..... making paper.

a- on b- in c- for

9- I feel proud.... my country.

a- of b- in c- for

10- He will retire ..... his profession. مهنة

a- on b- with from

Capita letters and punctuation. الحروف الكبيرة وعلامات الترقيم

Capital letters الحروف الكبيـــرة

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

- تستعمل الحروف الكبيرة في بداية كل :

١- اول كل كلمة من كل جملة جديدة .

- The first word of every new line of poetry.

٢- اول كل كلمة من كل سطر (شعر) جديد

The first word of a quotation.

٣- اول كلمة من اقتباس مشهور .

- Proper names and proper adjectives.

٤- اسماء العلم والصفات ومنهـــا :

- England, English, Shakespeare, Shakespearian, Aly , Jordan Zarka, Aqaba.

٥- شهور السنة ، ايام الاسبوع، الفصول الاربعة ، الاعيـــاد

- Months Days of the week.
- Seasons.
- Festivals.

Ex. مثال

- March , Friday , Winter , Christmas.

٦- القاب الشرف او الوظائف ، الالقاب الوصفية ،وانواع المخاطبة في الخطابات .

- Titles of honour or office.
- Descriptive titles.
- Forms of addresses in letters.

Ex. مثال

- Mr. Abdul-Karim. السيد عبد الكريـــم .
- Edward The Seventh. ادوارد السابع .
- Dear Sirs, عزيـــزى الســـيد .

٧- اسماء الكتب والصحف والقصائد وغيرهـــا .

- Titles of books.
- Newspapers.
- Poems.

Ex. مثـال

- The Koran. القـــرآن
- Paradise lost.
- Al-Akhbar. الاخبـــار

٩- ضمير المتكلم وحروف التعجـــب

- The pronoun (I)
- The interjections,

Ex. مثال

- O ! Oh! AH ! etc.

Rocket G. M.R.

Punctuation Marks--- علامات الترقيم

1- Full stop (.) نقطة فاصلة

2- Interrogation (?) علامة استفهام

3- Exclamation mark (!) علامة للهتاف او التعجب

4- Comma (,) فاصلة تفصل بين شيئين ، جملتين

5- Colon (:) علامة وقف

6- Semicolon (;) علامة وقف

7- Dash (-) شرطة

8- Apostroph (') علامة حذف او اختصار .

9- Quotation marks (") علامة وصل

Explanation.--- الشرح

1- The semicolon (;) is used to separate two main clauses with with two different subjects in a copound sentence.

Ex. مثال

Their boy was killed ; the family at once surrendered. استسلموا

- وهذا النوع يستخدم للفصل بين جملتين رئيسيتين لكل منهما فاعل مختلف يكونان جملة مركبة بعد حذف حرف العطف .

2- The dash (-) is used to mark an abrupt break in a sentence to indicate a significant pause and to indicate the repetition or explanation of a word or a notion.

- وهي تستعمل لتدل على وقفة مفاجئة في جملة او وقفة لها مغزا او تدل على التكرار لشرح كلمة معينة .

Ex. مثال

a- I - don't know what do you mean.

b- The hero of the story is rich, clever, charming but- a gambler. مقامر

c- I wondered at his questions - questions that could be easily answered.

Ex. No.35 تمارين

Punctuate the following sentences. : ضع علامات الوقف للجمل الاتية

1- When Susan stays at home making her duties she gets bored and asks why am I not working right now

2- the new buildings and the modern industries are two great projects therefore every body in the area should know something about them

3- I do not mind working late Aly said last Monday

4- The tourist سائح cried Oh what a wonderful building by whom was it built

5- Can I help you what do you want please speak clearly said the doctor

General exercises.

1- Reading books is.... useful thing.

a- the b- a c- an

2- Radium is ..... unfamiliar element.

a- a b- an c- the

3- Who told you..... news ?

a- these b- those c- this

4- She is my ..... sister.

a- old b- older c- elder

5- I saw him ... to catch the bus.

a- runs b- running c- ran

6- He saw me ..... the car.

a- drives b- drove c- driving

7- I heard the man..... my home.

a- shouting b- shouted c- shouts

8- If you had come later you ..... missed the train.

a- would b- would have had.

9- If it ..... a fine day,we should have stayed at home.

had not been b- had been was

10- Had we arrived later, we..... found every hotel full.

a- had b- would have c- should have

11- He can swim well,....

a- can he ? b- cann't he? c-couldn't he ?

12- You will come ..... ?

a- won't you b- will you c-didn't you

13- I'll go to the door ..... I hear the bell .

a- if b- unless c- although.

14- He will not learn much..... he works harder.

a- if b- unless c- because

15- ..... you had rung , he would have come.

a- unless b- when c- if

16-"Do you speak English?" (begin with)

- He asked me

17- " this is the manwho helped me yesterday." (begin with)

- She told me

18- " Who gave you these pieces of chocolate ? " (begin with)

- I asked her

19-The doctor gave his patient medicine.

- begin with patient.

20- Now the pupils are writing their homework.

- (begin with) The homework.

21- New houses have been built in this street.

- Begin with They

22- Many goods are exported to the neighbouring countries.

- Begin with We.

23- Were you firghtened by the noise ?

Begin with Did.

24-..... wrote this letter ?

a- where b-why c- who

25- ..... is that big house ?

a- whose b- big c-who

26- ..... is Ali ? " He is quite right".

a- why b- how c- where

27- Now he .... his homework.

a- does b- is doing c- did.

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